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Cloomone, near Templemore : collected by A. O. Lyons, Esq., District Engineer.

A bronze flat celt, found in the bed of River Clare, at Lehid, barony of Dunmore, County Galway ; two papal medals of Leo II. and Theodorus II. : discovered in a cave at Shandon, near Dungarvan, County Waterford.

The special thanks of the Academy were voted to Mr. Mulvany and the Board of Works for their untiring efforts to preserve our antiquities, and to deposit their collections in the Academy's Museum.

A selection from a large collection of Etruscan vases, &c., from the Marquis of Sligo, was presented by W. C. Hogan, Esq.

The special thanks of the Academy were voted to the Marquis of Sligo for his donation of Etruscan antiquities.

The Caah, or Shrine of the Psalter of St. Columbkil, was again deposited in the Academy Museum, by Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., on the condition that it be returned to him on demand.

The special thanks of the Academy were voted to Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., for his kindness in again entrusting to the Academy the guardianship of the Caah.

The Secretary to the Academy announced donations of Transactions and other Publications of the Royal Society of Brussels, the Royal University of Christiania, and of the Government of the United States.

Dr. Apjohn read some remarks, in explanation of his paper read 28th February last.

“ On Monday, the 28th of February, I had the honour of

communicating to the Academy a brief notice of some researches which I had made in relation to ‘the nature and relative proportion of the alkalies of the felspars occurring in the vicinity of Dublin.’ In this notice I gave the results of my examination of four different specimens of felspar from different localities near this city, and stated that my experiments rendered it impossible for me to adopt the views submitted to the Academy at its previous meeting by Sir Robert Kane, viz., that the potash found by him in numerous analyses of specimens of granites from various parts of ‘the great mass which extends from Dublin into the county of Wicklow, should in most cases be considered to belong to the mica which the granite contained; and that the felspar was almost exclusively an albitic, or soda felspar, containing only, in some cases, a small quantity of replacing potash.’

“Upon this paper Sir Robert Kane made some remarks, which are, no doubt, in the recollection of several members of the Academy; and to these, particularly such of them as I considered to have a relation to the subject under discussion, I took an opportunity of replying to the best of my ability. These matters I recapitulate here, not for the purpose of reviving the discussion which took place,—though I, of course, feel no indisposition to discuss in a suitable spirit any scientific question to which I have paid attention,—but with the view of enabling the Academy to understand why I am now trespassing on its indulgence.

“An abstract of my notice first referred to appeared shortly after in the Proceedings (see pages 379–82), and in turning to it, and throwing my eye over the observations attributed to Sir Robert Kane (see page 382), I was, I confess, not a little surprised to find the following passage:

“‘Sir Robert Kane explained, in reference to Dr. Apjohn’s observations, that he had never denied that orthose or potash felspars were found in certain localities of the Dublin and Wicklow range, and that Killiney was certainly one of those,

as was sufficiently well known and indicated by the presence of other minerals, rich in potash as the Killinite itself, of which portions were actually attached, as Dr. Apjohn admitted, to the specimen of felspar selected by Professor Apjohn for examination.'

"In this extract it will be seen I am represented as *admitting* that Killinite, a mineral rich in potash, was *actually attached* to the specimen of felspar which I had *selected* for examination. When this passage first attracted my attention, it certainly appeared to me and others well calculated to convey to the unwary reader the impression that, with the view of making potash figure largely amongst my results, I had purposely operated on a mixture of felspar and Killinite. Now this is a charge which, if untrue, no one can be expected to submit to. I therefore brought the matter under the notice of the Council, but was glad to find, from the observations of Sir Robert Kane on the occasion, that it was not his intention to cast any such imputation upon me. I do not, however, come before the Academy for the purpose of announcing the interpretation which Sir Robert Kane puts—or rather declines to put—on this passage, but to deny, in the most distinct and emphatic manner, that there existed any grounds for representing me as *admitting* that I had selected for examination a specimen of felspar with Killinite attached to it. I never made any such admission, for the simple reason that I could not have done so without being guilty of a deviation from the truth. What I did say was, that one of the felspars on which I had operated, and which was described in my paper as being from Killiney, was concluded to be from this locality from the circumstance of its having been taken from a lump of granite in my laboratory having some particles of Killinite attached to it.

"This correction of what I am willing to consider as a mere misconception by Sir Robert Kane of the words which I did use, I intended to make through the Proceedings, but

some formal objections to such a course having been found to exist, I have had the permission of the Council to make my explanation here,—a permission, of which, under existing circumstances, I readily avail myself, though feeling very strongly the general inexpediency of bringing questions partaking of a personal character under the notice of a scientific body.”

Sir Robert Kane made some remarks.

Rev. Dr. Drummond read the second part of his paper on Magnus Barefoot.